DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
State of Washington

Issuance Date: February 25, 2009
Effective Date: July 1, 2009
Expiration Date: June 30, 2014

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT No. WA0001864

State of Washington
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
Olympia, Washington 98504-8711

In compliance with the provisions of
The state of Washington Water Pollution Control Law
Chapter 90.48 Revised Code of Washington
and
The Federal Water Pollution Control Act
(The Clean Water Act)
Title 33 United States Code, Section 1251 et seq.

Concrete Technology Corporation
P.O. Box 2259
Tacoma, WA 98401

Facility Location:	Receiving Water:
1123 Port of Tacoma Road Tacoma, Washington	Inner Commencement Bay (Blair Waterway)
Water Body I.D. No.:	Discharge Location:
WA-10-0020	Latitude: 47° 16' 00" N Longitude: 122° 24' 00" W
Industry Type: Concrete Products Manufacturing (SIC 3272)	

is authorized to discharge in accordance with the special and general conditions which follow.

Garin Schrieve, P.E.
Southwest Region Manager
Water Quality Program
Washington State Department of Ecology

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SUMMARY OF PERMIT REPORT SUBMITTALS

Refer to the Special and General Conditions of this permit for additional submittal requirements.

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	First Submittal Date
S3.	Discharge Monitoring Report	Monthly	August 15, 2009
G1.	Notice of Change in Authorization	As necessary	
G7.	Application for permit renewal	1/permit cycle	January 1, 2013

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

S1. DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS

A. Concrete-Related Process Wastewater and Stormwater

All discharges and activities authorized by this permit shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit. The discharge of any of the following pollutants more frequently than, or at a concentration in excess of, that authorized by this permit shall constitute a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit. There is no permission to discharge any other pollutants in significant amounts. "Significant amounts," means quantities which could cause or contribute to violations of any water quality criteria.

Beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the Permittee is authorized to discharge process wastewaters from the manufacturing of pre-cast and pre-stressed concrete products and storm water runoff associated with the activity, at the location described on the cover page, subject to meeting the following limitations:

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS: OUTFALL # 007		
Parameter	**Average Monthly[a]**	**Maximum Daily[b]**
pH	Within the range of 6.5 to 8.5 Standard Units	
Turbidity	18 NTU	24 NTU
[a] The average monthly effluent limitation is defined as the highest allowable monthly average discharge as reflected by the average of measurements taken during any calendar month.		
[b] The maximum daily effluent limitation is defined as the highest allowable daily average discharge, as reflected by the average of measurements taken during any day, this does not apply to pH.		

B. Shipyard-Related Process Wastewater Discharge Prohibitions

Beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the Permittee **must not** discharge the following wastewaters/wastes to waters of the state:

- Hydroblast or pressure wash wastewater.
- Bilge water, ballast water, hydraulic fluid, and oily wastes.
- Ballast water while a vessel is in the graving dock.
- Gray water (including discharges from any ship's galley or shower while at dockside).
- Solvents.
- Maintenance shop waste waters including but not limited to the fabrication shop, pipe shop, and warehouses.
- Ship sanitary wastes.
- Shipyard – related Industrial storm water or process water from piers and docks.

C. Shipyard – Related In Water Vessel Maintenance Work Prohibition

Beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the Permittee **must not** conduct any shipyard related in-water vessel maintenance work which may result in an incidental discharge of pollutants directly into the Blair Waterway.

D. Shipyard-Related Uncontaminated Stormwater Discharges

Beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the Permittee may directly discharge shipyard-related uncontaminated stormwater from the graving dock to the Blair Waterway only when the graving dock has been cleaned, is in idle mode after cleaning, during flooding to load/off-load a vessel from/into the Blair Waterway and/or upon confirmation with testing results that any stormwater stored on site is uncontaminated. Testing of stormwater must include all parameters identified under Special Condition S2.B of this permit. The Department of Ecology (Ecology) must provide approval before discharge of any stored industrial stormwater is authorized.

This discharge may only occur after the Permittee fully implements best management practices (BMPs) for cleaning the graving dock prior to flooding for vessel on-loading or off-loading, and only when the graving dock is empty and idle as required in Special Condition S5 of this permit.

E. Shipyard-Related Graving Dock Floodwater Discharges

Beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the Permittee is authorized to discharge graving dock floodwater at the permitted location subject to complying with the following limitations:

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS: OUTFALL 007		
Parameter	**Average Monthly [a]**	**Maximum Daily [b]**
Oil sheen	No visible sheen	
Oil and Grease	10 mg/L	15 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids	20 mg/L	30 mg/L
pH	Within the range of 6.5 to 8.5 standard units (s.u.)	
Turbidity	18 NTU	24 NTU
[a] The average monthly effluent limitation is defined as the highest allowable monthly average discharge as reflected by the average of measurements taken during any calendar month.		
[b] The maximum daily effluent limitation is defined as the highest allowable daily average discharge, as reflected by the average of measurements taken during any day, this does not apply to pH.		

F. Mixing Zone Descriptions

A mixing zone is not authorized by this permit at this time.

S2. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Schedule for Concrete-Related Activities

The Permittee must monitor concrete-related process water, stormwater, and groundwater from concrete-related activities in accordance with the schedule provided below. The Permittee must use the testing methods, method detection limits, and quantitative reporting limits provided in Appendix A of this permit.

Sample Point	Parameter	Units	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Outfall 007	Flow	gallons/day	Continuous	N/A
Outfall 007	Turbidity	NTU	4/Month[1]	24-Hour Composite
Outfall 007	pH	s.u.	4/Month[1]	Grab

[1] at minimum seven day intervals

B. Shipyard-Related Activities Monitoring Schedule

The Permittee must monitor graving dock floodwater from shipyard-related activities in accordance with the schedule below. The Permittee must use the testing methods, method detection limits, and quantitative reporting limits provided in Appendix A of this permit.

Category	Parameter	Units	Sample Point	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Graving Dock floodwater	Flow	gpd	Outfall 007	Continuous	Metered
Graving Dock floodwater	Oil Sheen	N/A	Outfall 007	Each flooding event	Visual
Graving Dock floodwater	Oil and grease (O&G)	mg/L	Outfall 007	Each flooding event	Grab
Graving Dock floodwater	pH	s.u.	Outfall 007	Each flooding event	Grab
Graving Dock floodwater	Turbidity	NTU	Outfall 007	Each flooding event	Grab
Graving Dock floodwater	Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	Outfall 007	Each flooding event	Grab
Graving Dock floodwater	Copper (total recoverable)	mg/L	Outfall 007	Each flooding event	Grab
Graving Dock floodwater	Lead (total recoverable)	mg/L	Outfall 007	Each flooding event	Grab

Category	Parameter	Units	Sample Point	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Graving Dock floodwater	Zinc (total recoverable)	mg/L	Outfall 007	Each flooding event	Grab

C. Sampling and Analytical Procedures

Samples and measurements taken to meet the requirements of this permit shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored parameters, including representative sampling of any unusual discharge or discharge condition, including bypasses, upsets and maintenance-related conditions affecting effluent quality.

Sampling and analytical methods used to meet the water and wastewater monitoring requirements specified in this permit shall conform to the latest revision of the *Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants* contained in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 136 or to the latest revision of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater* (APHA), unless otherwise specified in this permit or approved in writing by the Ecology.

D. Flow Measurement

Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the quantity of monitored flows. The devices shall be installed, calibrated, and maintained to ensure that the accuracy of the measurements are consistent with the accepted industry standard for that type of device. Frequency of calibration shall be in conformance with manufacturer's recommendations and at a minimum frequency of at least one calibration per year. Calibration records shall be maintained for at least three years.

E. Laboratory Accreditation

All monitoring data required by Ecology shall be prepared by a laboratory registered or accredited under the provisions of, *Accreditation of Environmental Laboratories*, Chapter 173-50 Washington Administrative Code (WAC). Flow, temperature, settleable solids, conductivity, pH, and internal process control parameters are exempt from this requirement. Conductivity and pH shall be accredited if the laboratory must otherwise be registered or accredited. Crops, soils and hazardous waste data are exempted from this requirement pending accreditation of laboratories for analysis of these media by Ecology.

S3. REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

The Permittee shall monitor and report in accordance with the following conditions. The falsification of information submitted to Ecology shall constitute a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit.

A. Reporting

The first reporting period begins on the effective date of the permit. Monitoring results shall be submitted monthly. Monitoring results obtained during the previous month shall

be reported on a form as provided, or otherwise approved, by Ecology, and be postmarked or received no later than the 15th day of the month following the completed monthly reporting period, unless otherwise specified in this permit. The report shall be sent to:

Industrial Unit Permit Coordinator
Department of Ecology
Southwest Regional Office
P.O. Box 47775
Olympia Washington, 98504-7775

All lab reports providing data for organic and metal parameters shall include the following information: sampling date, sample location, date of analysis, parameter name, CAS number, analytical method/ number, method detection limit (MDL), lab practical quantitation limit (PQL), reporting units and concentration detected.

Discharge Monitoring Report forms must be submitted quarterly whether or not the facility was discharging. If there was no discharge or the facility was not operating during a given monitoring period, submit the form as required with the words "no discharge" entered in place of the monitoring results.

B. Records Retention

The Permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information for a minimum of three years. Such information shall include all calibration and maintenance records and all original recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the discharge of pollutants by the Permittee or when requested by the Director.

C. Recording of Results

For each measurement or sample taken, the Permittee shall record the following information: (1) the date, exact place, method, and time of sampling; (2) the individual who performed the sampling or measurement; (3) the dates the analyses were performed; (4) who performed the analyses; (5) the analytical techniques or methods used; and (6) the results of all analyses.

D. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit using test procedures specified by Condition S2. of this permit, then the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the Permittee's self-monitoring reports.

E. Noncompliance Notification

In the event the Permittee is unable to comply with any of the permit terms and conditions due to any cause, the Permittee shall:

1. Immediately take action to stop, contain, and cleanup unauthorized discharges or otherwise stop the violation, correct the problem and, if applicable, repeat sampling and analysis of any violation immediately and submit the results to Ecology within 30 days after becoming aware of the violation;

2. Immediately notify Ecology of the failure to comply; and

3. Submit a detailed written report to Ecology within 30 days (five days for upsets and bypasses), unless requested earlier by Ecology. The report should describe the nature of the violation, corrective action taken and/or planned, steps to be taken to prevent a recurrence, results of the resampling, and any other pertinent information.

Compliance with these requirements does not relieve the Permittee from responsibility to maintain continuous compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit or the resulting liability for failure to comply.

S4. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The Permittee shall at all times be responsible for the proper operation and maintenance of any facilities or systems of control installed to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit.

A. Operations and Maintenance Manual

The Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Manual shall be kept available at the permitted facility and all operators shall follow the instructions and procedures of this Manual.

The O&M Manual shall include:

1. Emergency procedures for plant shutdown and cleanup in event of wastewater system upset or failure;

2. Plant maintenance procedures;

3. In the event of an upset, due to plant maintenance activities, severe stormwater events, start ups or shut downs, or other causes, the manual shall describe the operating procedures and conditions employed to mitigate the upset. The monitoring and reporting shall be described in the plan.

4. A description of any regularly scheduled maintenance or repair activities at the facility which would affect the volume or character of the wastes discharged to the wastewater treatment system and a plan for monitoring and treating/controlling the discharge of maintenance-related materials (such as cleaners, degreasers, solvents, etc.).

B. Bypass Procedures

The Permittee shall immediately notify Ecology of any spill, overflow, or bypass from any portion of the collection or treatment system.

The bypass of wastes from any portion of the treatment system is prohibited unless one of the following conditions (1, 2, or 3) applies:

1. Unavoidable Bypass -- Bypass is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which would cause them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass.

   If the resulting bypass from any portion of the treatment system results in noncompliance with this permit the Permittee shall notify Ecology in accordance with condition S3.E "Noncompliance Notification."

2. Anticipated Bypass That Has the Potential to Violate Permit Limits or Conditions -- Bypass is authorized by an administrative order issued by Ecology. The Permittee shall notify Ecology at least 30 days before the planned date of bypass. The notice shall contain (1) a description of the bypass and its cause; (2) an analysis of all known alternatives which would eliminate, reduce, or mitigate the need for bypassing; (3) a cost-effectiveness analysis of alternatives including comparative resource damage assessment; (4) the minimum and maximum duration of bypass under each alternative; (5) a recommendation as to the preferred alternative for conducting the bypass; (6) the projected date of bypass initiation; (7) a statement of compliance with SEPA; (8) if a water quality criteria exceedance is unavoidable, a request for modification of water quality standards as provided for in WAC 173-201A-110, and (9) steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass.

   For probable construction bypasses, the need to bypass is to be identified as early in the planning process as possible. The analysis required above shall be considered during preparation of the engineering report or facilities plan and plans and specifications and shall be included to the extent practical. In cases where the probable need to bypass is determined early, continued analysis is necessary up to and including the construction period in an effort to minimize or eliminate the bypass.

   Ecology will consider the following prior to issuing an administrative order:

   a. If the bypass is necessary to perform construction or maintenance-related activities essential to meet the requirements of the permit.

   b. If there are feasible alternatives to bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, stopping production, maintenance during normal periods of equipment down time, or transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility.

   c. If the bypass is planned and scheduled to minimize adverse effects on the public and the environment.

   After consideration of the above and the adverse effects of the proposed bypass and any other relevant factors, Ecology will approve or deny the request. The public shall be notified and given an opportunity to comment on bypass incidents

of significant duration, to the extent feasible. Approval of a request to bypass will be by administrative order issued by Ecology under Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 90.48.120.

3. Bypass for Essential Maintenance without the Potential to Cause Violation of Permit Limits or Conditions -- Bypass is authorized if it is for essential maintenance and does not have the potential to cause violations of limitations or other conditions of the permit, or adversely impact public health as determined by Ecology prior to the bypass.

S5. SHIPYARD RELATED BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The Permittee must implement the applicable source reduction and best management practices (BMPs) included in this Section for any applicable area which drains into the facility's stormwater collection and treatment systems. All employees, contractors, ship owners, and other customers must be informed and provided copies of these BMPs. These BMPs shall be posted conspicuously within work areas.

A. Control of Large Solid Materials

1. Prior to flooding, the Permittee must remove floatable and low density waste, such as wood, plastic, and miscellaneous trash, such as paper, insulation, and packaging, from the graving dock floors.

2. The area surrounding the graving dock locks must be contained by deploying booms before the graving dock is flooded and the locks are open. Any floatable and low density waste shall be captured and disposed of properly.

B. Control and Cleanup of Paint Dust and Abrasive Blasting Debris

The Permittee must:

1. Confine dust and overspray to the shipyard repair and construction areas to the maximum extent feasible during abrasive blasting and spray painting of vessels and modules. Feasible methods of control include conducting the work in a sandblast/spray paint shed or installing plastic barriers around the vessel.

2. Secure and arrange the plastic barriers hung from the vessel or temporary structures around the vessel to prevent the fugitive emissions of abrasive grit and dust, as well as effectively capture overspray from spray painting activities.

3. Weight or fasten the bottom edge of tarpaulins and plastic sheeting so they remain in place during windy conditions.

4. Consider other feasible innovative procedures, as appropriate, to improve the effectiveness of controlling dust emissions and paint overspray. Such innovative methods may include wet abrasive blasting (slurry blasting), product substitution for blasting media, for example, sodium bicarbonate, or overall waste minimization and recycling, for example, the use of vacuum return sandblasting heads or steel shot blast technology.

5. Do not abrasive blast or spray paint while vessels are docked pier-side, such that material is discharged to the receiving water.

6. Clean up spent paint, paint chips, protective coating materials, and abrasive grit as part of the repair or production activities, to the extent maximally feasible, to prevent their entry into state waters.

7. Set vessels on the graving dock to maximize accessibility to the floor of the dock beneath the vessel for collection of spent abrasive.

8. Use either manual or mechanical methods to clean the graving dock of spent sandblast grit and debris prior to launching a vessel.

9. Do not flood graving dock with standing piles of spent abrasive on the dock floor.

10. Take photographs and maintain them in a logbook to demonstrate the condition of the graving dock floor prior to launching every vessel. Documentation accompanying the photographs must include the name of the vessel, the date the vessel was launched, the date the photograph was taken, and the name of the photographer. The Permittee may use a videotape that documents the same information in place of a photograph collection.

11. Clean the yard on a regular basis to minimize the possibility that stormwater runoff will carry sandblasting grit or other debris into the receiving water.

12. Store collected sandblasting debris under cover in a designated area with the spent abrasive grit.

13. Adopt innovations and procedures to improve the effectiveness of cleanup operations where they are feasible, appropriate and the Permittee can demonstrate they prevent the discharge of solids to water.

C. Oil, Grease, Paint, and Fuel Spills Prevention and Containment

The Permittee must not discharge oil, other hazardous material, or paint to state waters, except as specifically authorized by this permit. The Permittee must:

1. Prevent oil, grease, fuel, or paint spills from reaching drainage systems or surface waters.

2. Promptly cleanup after it detects an oil, grease, fuel, or paint spill.

3. Conveniently store oil containment booms and absorbents so they can be deployed immediately in the event of a spill.

4. Train all yard personnel that may participate in cleanup of spills in the use and deployment of cleanup equipment.

In the event of an accidental discharge of oil or hazardous material into waters of the state or onto land with a potential for entry into state waters, the Permittee must immediately notify Ecology's Southwest Regional Office Spill Response Section and the United States Coast

Guard. The Permittee must not use emulsifiers or dispersants in or upon the waters of the state without prior approval from Ecology. The Permittee must:

1. Immediately commence and complete cleanup efforts as soon as possible, taking precedence over normal work.

2. Properly dispose of spilled material and used cleanup material.

3. Follow an approved spill control plan or according to specific instructions of an on-scene coordinator to cleanup oil or hazardous material.

4. Use drip pans or other protective devices for all oil transfer operations to catch incidental spills and drips from hose nozzles, hose racks, drums, or barrels.

5. Provide oils and fuel storage tanks with secondary containment.

D. Paint and Solvent Use and Containment

The Permittee must:

1. Only mix paints and solvents in locations and under conditions such that no spill shall enter state waters.

2. Use drip pans or other protective devices for all paint mixing and solvent transfer operations, unless it conducts the mixing operation in covered and controlled areas away from storm drains, surface waters, shorelines, and piers.

3. Use drip pans, drop cloths, or tarpaulins wherever it mixes paints and solvents on wood docks.

4. Do not mix paints and solvents on floats.

5. Treat paint and solvent spills as oil spills and prevent the spill from reaching storm drains and subsequent discharge into the water.

E. Contact Between Water and Debris

The Permittee must:

1. Direct shipboard cooling and noncontact cooling water to minimize contact with spent abrasives, paint chips, and other debris. Contact between spent abrasives or

2. Paint chips and water will be reduced by proper segregation and control of wastewater streams.

3. Incorporate appropriate methods to prevent accumulation of debris in drainage systems and promptly remove debris to prevent its discharge with stormwater.

F. Maintenance of Hoses, Soil Chutes, and Piping

The Permittee must:

1. Immediately replace or repair leaking connections, valves, pipes, hoses, and soil chutes carrying either water or wastewater.

2. Tightly connect soil chute and hose connections to vessels and to receiving lines or containers and maintain them as leak free as practicable.

G. Chemical Storage

The Permittee must store solid chemicals, chemical solutions, paints, oils, solvents, acids, caustic solutions, and waste materials, including used batteries, in a manner which will prevent the inadvertent entry of these materials into waters of the state, including ground water. Storage methods must prevent spills due to overfilling, tipping, or rupture. In addition, the Permittee must use the following practices:

1. Store all liquid products on durable impervious surfaces and within bermed containment capable of containing 110 percent of the largest single container in the storage area.

2. Store waste liquids under cover, such as tarpaulins or roofed structures.

3. Clearly designate all waste storage areas for waste oil or hazardous waste, and keep these areas segregated from new product storage.

4. Segregate and secure incompatible or reactive materials stored in separate containment areas to prevent inadvertent mixing and reaction of spilled chemicals.

5. Transport off-site for disposal concentrated waste or spilled chemicals at a facility approved by Ecology or the appropriate county health authority. These materials must not be discharged to any sewer or state waters.

H. Recycling of Spilled Chemicals and Rinse Water

The Permittee must:

1. Recycle any intercepted chemical spill back to the appropriate chemical solution tank or clean it up and dispose of it properly.

2. Handle, recycle or dispose of spilled material to prevent its discharge into state waters.

I. Education of Employees, Contractors, and Customers

To facilitate the consistent and effective implementation of the BMPs described above, the Permittee must develop a program for training its employees, and all contractors who work at the facility, on BMPs, and the environmental concerns related to this permit. There are a variety of ways to accomplish this, and the Permittee should determine the method that works best for the company. For example, regular safety meetings may be a convenient time to discuss BMP implementation successes or problems and get input on better ways of accomplishing pollution prevention. The Permittee may consider providing similar information to its customers.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

G1. SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS

All applications, reports, or information submitted to Ecology shall be signed and certified.

A. All permit applications shall be signed by either a responsible corporate officer of at least the level of vice president of a corporation, a general partner of a partnership, or the proprietor of a sole proprietorship.

B. All reports required by this permit and other information requested by Ecology shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

1. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to Ecology, and

2. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility, such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.)

C. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under paragraph B.2. above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of B.2. must be submitted to Ecology prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

D. Certification. Any person signing a document under this section shall make the following certification:

> "I certify under penalty of law, that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

G2. RIGHT OF ENTRY

The Permittee shall allow an authorized representative of Ecology, upon the presentation of credentials and such other documents as may be required by law:

A. To enter upon the premises where a discharge is located or where any records must be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit;

B. To have access to and copy at reasonable times any records that must be kept under the terms of the permit;

C. To inspect at reasonable times any monitoring equipment or method of monitoring required in the permit;

D. To inspect at reasonable times any collection, treatment, pollution management, or discharge facilities; and

E. To sample at reasonable times any discharge of pollutants.

G3. PERMIT ACTIONS

This permit shall be subject to modification, suspension, or termination, in whole or in part by Ecology for any of the following causes:

A. Violation of any permit term or condition;

B. Obtaining a permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose all relevant facts;

C. A material change in quantity or type of waste disposal;

D. A material change in the condition of the waters of the state; or

E. Nonpayment of fees assessed pursuant to RCW 90.48.465.

Ecology may also modify this permit, including the schedule of compliance or other conditions, if it determines good and valid cause exists, including promulgation or revisions of regulations or new information.

G4. REPORTING A CAUSE FOR MODIFICATION

The Permittee shall submit a new application, or a supplement to the previous application, along with required engineering plans and reports, whenever a material change in the quantity or type of discharge is anticipated which is not specifically authorized by this permit. This application shall be submitted at least 60 days prior to any proposed changes. Submission of this application does not relieve the Permittee of the duty to comply with the existing permit until it is modified or reissued.

G5. PLAN REVIEW REQUIRED

Prior to constructing or modifying any wastewater control facilities, an engineering report and detailed plans and specifications shall be submitted to Ecology for approval in accordance with Chapter 173-240 WAC. Engineering reports, plans, and specifications should be submitted at least 180 days prior to the planned start of construction. Facilities shall be constructed and operated in accordance with the approved plans.

G6. COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS AND STATUTES

Nothing in the permit shall be construed as excusing the Permittee from compliance with any applicable federal, state, or local statutes, ordinances, or regulations.

G7. DUTY TO REAPPLY

The Permittee must apply for permit renewal no later than **January 1, 2013**. The Permittee must also use the testing methods, method detection limits, and quantitative reporting limits provided in Appendix A of this permit.

G8. PERMIT TRANSFER

This permit is automatically transferred to a new owner or operator if:

A. A written agreement between the old and new owner or operator containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability is submitted to Ecology;

B. A copy of the permit is provided to the new owner and;

C. Ecology does not notify the Permittee of the need to modify the permit.

Unless this permit is automatically transferred according to section A. above, this permit may be transferred only if it is modified to identify the new Permittee and to incorporate such other requirements as determined necessary by Ecology.

G9. REDUCED PRODUCTION FOR COMPLIANCE

The Permittee, in order to maintain compliance with its permit, shall control production and/or all discharges upon reduction, loss, failure, or bypass of the treatment facility until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies in the situation where, among other things, the primary source of power of the treatment facility is reduced, lost, or fails.

G10. REMOVED SUBSTANCES

Collected screenings, grit, solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters shall not be resuspended or reintroduced to the final effluent stream for discharge to state waters.

G11. TOXIC POLLUTANTS

If any applicable toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for a toxic pollutant and that standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation upon such pollutant in the permit, Ecology shall institute proceedings to modify or revoke and reissue the permit to conform to the new toxic effluent standard or prohibition.

G12. OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF 40 CFR

All other requirements of 40 CFR 122.41 and 122.42 are incorporated in this permit by reference.

G13. ADDITIONAL MONITORING

Ecology may establish specific monitoring requirements in addition to those contained in this permit by administrative order or permit modification.

G14. PAYMENT OF FEES

The Permittee shall submit payment of fees associated with this permit as assessed by Ecology. Ecology may revoke this permit if the permit fees established under Chapter 173-224 WAC are not paid.

G15. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATING PERMIT CONDITIONS

Any person who is found guilty of willfully violating the terms and conditions of this permit shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of up to ten thousand dollars and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the discretion of the court. Each day upon which a willful violation occurs may be deemed a separate and additional violation.

Any person who violates the terms and conditions of a waste discharge permit shall incur, in addition to any other penalty as provided by law, a civil penalty in the amount of up to ten thousand dollars for every such violation. Each and every such violation shall be a separate and distinct offense, and in case of a continuing violation, every day's continuance shall be and be deemed to be a separate and distinct violation.

APPENDIX A

EFFLUENT CHARACTERIZATION FOR POLLUTANTS
THIS LIST INCLUDES EPA REQUIRED POLLUTANTS (PRIORITY POLLUTANTS) AND SOME ECOLOGY PRIORITY TOXIC CHEMICALS (PBTs)

The following table with analytical levels is to be used as guidance for effluent characterization in NPDES permit applications and applications for permit renewal. The permit applications will specify the groups of compounds to be analyzed. Ecology may require additional groups to be analyzed. The table should also be used as a guide for routine effluent monitoring for pollutants specified in the permit. The objectives are to reduce the number of analytical "non-detects" in applications and monitoring reports and to measure effluent concentrations near or below criteria values where possible at a reasonable cost. If an applicant or Permittee knows that an alternate, less sensitive method (higher DL and QL) from 40 CFR Part 136 is sufficent to produce measurable results in their effluent, that method may be used for analysis.

EPA 307(A) REF. #	**Pollutant & CAS No.** ***(if available)***	**Recommended Analytical Protocol**	**Detection (DL)**[1] ***µg/L unless specified***	**Quantitation Level (QL)** [2] ***µg/L unless specified***	**Lowest Criteria Values** ***µg/L unless specified***
		Conventionals			
	Biochemical Oxygen Demand	SM5210-B		2 mg/L	
	Chemical Oxygen Demand	SM5220-D		10 mg/L	
	Total Organic Carbon	SM5310-B/C/D		1 mg/L	
	Total Suspended Solids	SM2540-D		5 mg/L	
	Total Ammonia (as N)	SM4500-NH3- GH		0.3 mg/L	
	Flow	Calibrated device			
	Dissolved oxygen	4500-OC/OG		0.2 mg/L	
	Temperature (max. 7-day avg.)	Analog recorder or Use micro-recording devices known as thermistors		0.2º C	
	pH	SM4500-H^+ B	N/A	N/A	
		Nonconventionals			
	Total Alkalinity	SM2320-B		5 mg/L as CaCo3	
	Bromide (24959-67-9)	4110 B	100	400	

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	Chlorine, Total Residual	4500 Cl G		50.0	7.5
	Color	SM2120 B/C/E		10 color unit	
	Fecal Coliform	SM 9221E	N/A	N/A	
	Fluoride (16984-48-8)	SM4500-F E	25	100	
	Nitrate-Nitrite (as N)	4500-NO3- E/F/H		100	10,000
	Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (as N)	4500-NH3-C/E/FG		300	
	Ortho-Phosphate (PO_4 as P)	4500- PE/PF	30	100	
	Phosphorus, Total (as P)	4500-PE/PF	30	100	
	Oil and Grease (HEM)	1664A		5,000	
	Radioactivity	Table 1E			
	Salinity	SM2520-B		3 PSS	
	Settleable Solids	SM2540 -F		100	
	Sulfate (as mg/L SO_4)	SM4110-B		200	
	Sulfide (as mg/L S)	4500-S^2F/D/E/G		200	2.0
	Sulfite (as mg/L SO_3)	SM4500-SO3B		2000	
	Surfactants	SM5540 C		50	
	Total dissolved solids	SM2540 C		20 mg/L	500 mg/L[12]
	Total Hardness	2340B		200 as CaCO3	
	Aluminum, Total (7429-90-5)	200.8	2.0	10	750
	Barium Total (7440-39-3)	200.8	0.5	2.0	
	Boron Total (7440-42-8)	200.8	2.0	10.0	
	Cobalt, Total (7440-48-4)	200.8	0.05	0.25	
	Iron, Total (7439-89-6)	200.8	12.5	50	300
	Magnesium, Total (7439-95-4)	200.8	10	50	
	Molybdenum, Total (7439-98-7)	200.8	0.1	0.5	
	Manganese, Total (7439-96-5)	200.8	0.1	0.5	50
	Tin, Total (7440-31-5)	200.8	0.3	1.5	
	Titanium, Total (7440-32-6)	200.8	0.5	2.5	
Metals, Cyanide & Total Phenols					
114	Antimony, Total (7440-36-0)	200.8	0.3	1.0	14[5]
115	Arsenic, Total (7440-38-2)	200.8	0.1	0.5	36[7]

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117	Beryllium, Total (7440-41-7)	200.8	0.1	0.5	4[8]
118	Cadmium, Total (7440-43-9)	200.8	0.05	0.25	0.37[3]
	Chromium (hex) dissolved (185-402-99)	SM3500-Cr EC	0.3	1.2	10[7]
119	Chromium, Total (7440-47-3)	200.8	0.2	1.0	57.2[3]
120	Copper, Total (7440-50-8)	200.8	0.4	2.0	3.1[3]
122	Lead, Total (7439-92-1)	200.8	0.1	0.5	0.54[3]
123	Mercury, Total (7439-97-6)	1631E	0.0002	0.0005	0.012[7]
124	Nickel, Total (7440-02-0)	200.8	0.1	0.5	8.2[3]
125	Selenium, Total (7782-49-2)	200.8	1.0	1.0	5[7]
126	Silver, Total (7440-22-4)	200.8	0.04	0.2	0.32[3]
127	Thallium, Total (7440-28-0)	200.8	0.09	0.36	1.7[5]
128	Zinc, Total (7440-66-6)	200.8	0.5	2.5	32.3[3]
121	Cyanide, Total (7440-66-6)	335.4	5	10	1.0[7]
	Cyanide, Available	SM4500-CN G	5	10	
065	Phenols, Total	EPA 420.1		50	21000[5]
Dioxin					
129	2,3,7,8-Tetra-Chlorodibenzo-P-Dioxin (176-40-16)	1613B	1.3 pg/L	5 pg/L	0.000000013[5]
Volatile Compounds					
002	Acrolein (107-02-8)	624	5	10	320/780[5]
003	Acrylonitrile (107-13-1)	624	1.0	2.0	0.059/0.66[5]
004	Benzene (71-43-2)	624	1.0	2.0	5.0[8]
018	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether (111-44-4)	611/625	1.0	2.0	0.031[5]
042	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) ether (108-60-1)	611/625	1.0	2.0	1400[5]
047	Bromoform (75-25-2)	624	1.0	2.0	4.3[5]
006	Carbon tetrachloride (108-90-7)	624/601 or SM6230B	1.0	2.0	0.25[5]
007	Chlorobenzene (108-90-7)	624	1.0	2.0	680[5]
016	Chloroethane (75-00-3)	624/601	1.0	2.0	
019	2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether (110-75-8)	624	1.0	2.0	3540[10]
023	Chloroform (67-66-3)	624 or SM6210B	1.0	2.0	5.7[5]
051	Dibromochloromethane (124-48-1)	624	1.0	2.0	0.41[5]

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025	1,2-Dichlorobenzene (95-50-1)	624	1.9	7.6	2700[5]
026	1,3-Dichlorobenzene (541-73-1)	624	1.9	7.6	400[5]
027	1,4-Dichlorobenzene (106-46-7)	624	4.4	17.6	400[5]
028	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine (91-94-1)	605/625	0.5	1.0	
048	Dichlorobromomethane (75-27-4)	624	1.0	2.0	0.27[5]
013	1,1-Dichloroethane (75-34-3)	624	1.0	2.0	
010	1,2-Dichloroethane (107-06-2)	624	1.0	2.0	0.38[5]
029	1,1-Dichloroethylene (75-35-4)	624	1.0	2.0	0.057[5]
032	1,2-Dichloropropane (78-87-5)	624	1.0	2.0	3[11]
033	1,3-dichloropropylene (mixed isomers) (542-75-6)	624	1.0	2.0	10[5]
038	Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	624	1.0	2.0	3100[5]
046	Methyl bromide (74-83-9) (Bromomethane)	624/601	5.0	10.0	48[5]
045	Methyl chloride (74-87-3) (Chloromethane)	624	1.0	2.0	270000[10]
044	Methylene chloride (75-09-2)	624	5.0	10.0	4.7[5]
015	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (79-34-5)	624	1.9	2.0	0.17[5]
085	Tetrachloroethylene (127-18-4)	624	1.0	2.0	0.80[5]
086	Toulene (108-88-3)	624	1.0	2.0	6800[5]
030	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene (156-60-5) (Ethylene dichloride)	624	1.0	2.0	700[4]
011	1,1,1-Trichloroethane (71-55-6)	624	1.0	2.0	200[8]
014	1,1,2-Trichloroethane (79-00-5)	624	1.0	2.0	0.6[5]
087	Trichloroethylene (79-01-6)	624	1.0	2.0	2.7[5]
088	Vinyl chloride (75-01-4)	624/SM6200B	1.0	2.0	2[5]
Acid Compounds					
024	2-Chlorophenol (95-57-8)	625	1.0	2.0	81[4]
031	2,4-Dichlorophenol (120-83-2)	625	0.5	1.0	93[5]
034	2,4-Dimethylphenol (105-67-9)	625	0.5	1.0	380[4]
060	4,6-dinitro-o-cresol (534-52-1)	625/1625B	1.0	2.0	13.4[5]

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	(2-methyl-4,6,-dinitrophenol)				
059	2,4 dinitrophenol (51-28-5)	625	1.0	2.0	70[5]
057	2-Nitrophenol (88-75-5)	625	0.5	1.0	450[13]
058	4-nitrophenol (100-02-7)	625	0.5	1.0	600[13]
022	Parachlorometa cresol (59-50-7) (4-chloro-3-methylphenol)	625	1.0	2.0	-
064	Pentachlorophenol (87-86-5)	625	0.5	1.0[10]	0.28[5]
065	Phenol (108-95-2)	625	2.0	4.0	21000[5]
021	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol (88-06-2)	625	2.0	4.0	2.1[5]
Base/Neutral Compounds					
001	Acenaphthene (83-32-9)	625	0.2	0.4	670[6]
077	Acenaphtylene (208-96-8)	625	0.3	0.6	132000[9]
078	Anthracene (120-12-7)	625	0.3	0.6	9600[5]
005	Benzidine (92-87-5)	625	12	24	0.00012[5]
067	Benzyl butyl phthalate (85-68-7)	625	0.3	0.6	1500
072	Benzo(*a*)anthracene (56-55-3)	625	0.3	0.6	0.0028[5]
PBT	Benzo(j)fluoranthene (205-82-3)	625	0.5	1.0	-
PBT	Benzo(r,s,t)pentaphene (189-55-9)	625	0.5	1.0	
073	Benzo(*a*)pyrene (50-32-8)	610/625	0.5	1.0	0.0028/0.031[5]
074	3,4-benzofluoranthene (Benzo(b)fluoranthene) (205-99-2)	610/625	0.8	1.6	
075	11,12-benzofluoranthene (Benzo(k)fluoranthene) (207-08-9)	610/625	0.8	1.6	0.0028/0.031[5]
079	Benzo(*ghi*)Perylene (191-24-2)	610/625	0.5	1.0	0.1[9]
043	Bis(*2-chloroethoxy)*methane (111-91-1)	625	5.3	21.2	92000[9]
018	Bis(*2-chloroethyl*)ether (111-44-4)	611/625	0.3	1.0	0.031[5]
042	Bis(*2-chloroisopropyl*)ether (108-60-1)	625	0.3	0.6	1400[5]
066	Bis(*2-ethylhexyl*)phthalate (117-81-7)	625	0.1	0.5	1.8[5]
070	Butyl benzyl phthalate (117-81-7)	625	0.25	0.6	1500
041	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether (101-55-3)	625	0.2	0.4	180[10]
020	2-Chloronaphthalene (91-58-7)	625	0.3	0.6	1000[6]

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040	4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether (7005-72-3)	625	0.3	0.5	365[9]
076	Chrysene (218-01-9)	610/625	0.3	0.6	0.0028[5]
PBT	Dibenzo (a,j)acridine (224-42-0)	610M/625M	2.5	10.0	-
PBT	Dibenzo (a,h)acridine (226-36-8)	610M/625M	2.5	10.0	-
082	Dibenzo(a-*h*)anthracene (53-70-3) (1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene)	625	0.8	1.6	2700[5]
PBT	Dibenzo(a,e)pyrene (192-65-4)	610M/625M	2.5	10.0	-
PBT	Dibenzo(a,h)pyrene (189-64-0)	625M	2.5	10.0	
028	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine (91-94-1)	605/625	0.5	1.0	0.04[5]
070	Diethyl phthalate (84-66-2)	625	1.9	7.6	23000[5]
071	Dimethyl phthalate (131-11-3)	625	1.6	6.4	313000[5]
068	Di-n-butyl phthalate (84-74-2)	625	0.5	1.0	2700[5]
035	2,4-dinitrotoluene (121-14-2)	609	0.2	0.4	0.11[5]
036	2,6-dinitrotoluene (606-20-2)	609/625	0.2	0.4	6250[13]
069	Di-n-octyl phthalate (117-84-0)	625	0.3	0.6	3.1[13]
037	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine (*as Azobenzene*) (122-66-7)	1625B	5.0	20	0.04[5]
039	Fluoranthene (206-44-0)	625	0.3	0.6	300[5]
080	Fluorene (86-73-7)	625	0.3	0.6	1300[5]
009	Hexachlorobenzene (118-74-1)	612/625	0.3	0.6	0.00075[5]
052	Hexachlorobutadiene (87-68-3)	625	0.5	1.0	0.44[5]
053	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (77-47-4)	1625B/625	0.5	1.0	240[5]
012	Hexachloroethane (67-72-1)	625	0.5	1.0	1.9[5]
083	Indeno(*1,2,3-cd*)Pyrene (193-39-5)	610/625	0.5	1.0	0.0028[6]
054	Isophorone (78-59-1)	625	0.5	1.0	8.4[5]
PBT	3-Methyl cholanthrene (56-49-5)	625	2.0	8.0	_
055	Naphthalene (91-20-3)	625	0.3	0.6	400[11]
056	Nitrobenzene (98-95-3)	625	0.5	1.0	17[5]
061	N-Nitrosodimethylamine (62-75-9)	607/625	2.0	4.0	0.00069[5]
063	N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine (621-64-7)	607/625	0.5	1.0	0.005[5]
062	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine (86-30-6)	625	0.5	1.0	5[5]

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PBT	Perylene (198-55-0)	625	1.9	7.6	
081	Phenanthrene (85-01-8)	625	0.3	0.6	4[11]
084	Pyrene (129-00-0)	625	0.3	0.6	960[5]
008	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (120-82-1)	625	0.3	0.6	35[6]
Pesticides/PCBs					
089	Aldrin (309-00-2)	608	0.025	0.05	0.00013[5]
102	alpha-BHC (319-84-6)	608	0.025	0.05	0.0039[5]
103	beta-BHC (319-85-7)	608	0.025	0.05	0.014[5]
104	gamma-BHC (58-89-9)	608	0.025	0.05	0.019[5]
105	delta-BHC (319-86-8)	608	0.025	0.05	7.0[13]
091	Chlordane (57-74-9)	608	0.025	0.05	0.00057[5]
092	4,4'-DDT (50-29-3)	608	0.025	0.05	0.00059[5]
093	4,4'-DDE (72-55-9)	608	0.025	0.05[10]	0.00059[5]
094	4,4' DDD (72-54-8)	608	0.025	0.05	0.00083[5]
090	Dieldrin (60-57-1)	608	0.025	0.05	0.00014[5]
095	alpha-Endosulfan (959-98-8)	608	0.025	0.05	0.0087[5]
096	beta-Endosulfan (33213-65-9)	608	0.025	0.05	0.0087[5]
097	Endosulfan Sulfate (1031-07-8)	608	0.025	0.05	0.093[5]
098	Endrin (72-20-8)	608	0.025	0.05	0.0023[5]
099	Endrin Aldehyde (7421-93-4)	608	0.025	0.05	0.76[5]
100	Heptachlor (76-44-8)	608	0.025	0.05	0.00021[5]
101	Heptachlor Epoxide (1024-57-3)	608	0.025	0.05	0.00010[5]
106	PCB-1242 (53469-21-9)	608	0.25	0.5	0.000170[5]
107	PCB-1254 (11097-69-1)	608	0.25	0.5	0.000170[5]
108	PCB-1221 (11104-28-2)	608	0.25	0.5	0.000170[5]
109	PCB-1232 (11141-16-5)	608	0.25	0.5	0.000170[5]
110	PCB-1248 (12672-29-6)	608	0.025	0.5	0.000170[5]
111	PCB-1260 (11096-82-5)	608	0.13	0.5	10.5[13]
112	PCB-1016 (12674-11-2)	608	0.13	0.5	0.42[13]
113	Toxaphene (8001-35-2)	608	0.24	0.5	0.00073[5]

PBT - Denotes a State of Washington priority pollutant.

1. Detection level (DL) or detection limit means the minimum concentration of an analyte (substance) that can be measured and reported with a 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero as determined by the procedure given in 40 CFR part 136, Appendix B.
2. Quantitation Level (QL) is equivalent to EPA's Minimum Level (ML) which is defined in 40 CFR Part 136 as the minimum level at which the entire GC/MS system must give recognizable mass spectra (background corrected) and acceptable calibration points. These levels were published as proposed in the Federal Register on March 28, 1997.
3. This criterion is dependent upon receiving water characteristics. This value is the aquatic life chronic value at a hardness of 25 mg/L
4. EPA 822-R-03-031
5. Human health criteria as fresh or marine – EPA National Toxic Rule
6. Fresh water aquatic life as Acute or Chronic – EPA recommended values
7. Aquatic life as Acute or Chronic – WAC 173-201A
8. USEPA Drinking Water Criteria
9. No human health based screening levels were available for 2-chloroethylvinyl ether. This value is the surface water screening values derived by U.S. EPA Region 4 Water Management Division. These values were obtained from Water Quality Criteria documents and represent the chronic ambient water quality criteria values for the protection of aquatic life.
10. USGS 2004-5194. Pesticides Detected in Urban Streams in King County, Washington, 1998–2003.
11. Estimated effect level
12. Chapter WAC 173-200.
13. Estimated effect level